THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

A BAD WEEK IN THE LONDON MONEY

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE-LORD ROBERTS-HOME RULE-MR. GLADSTONE'S ESCAPE-THE GERMAN ELECTION-MARIA

MARCHIONESS OF AILESBURY. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

at; 1893: By The Tribune Association London, May 13.-The week has witnessed to remarkable tightening of the London money market. All rates of discount and the bank rate We have had an unusual number of failures among the smaller men of the Stock Exchange, and there is a prospect of more. This little crisis is largely attributable to the consequences of the Australian bank failures, which have led to a considerable export of gold to the colonies. These failures represent eight banks, involving nearly fifty millions sterling, of which eleven millions represent British deposits. The Australian collapse was brought about by the undue elasticity of the Australian banking system, which is very like pawnbroking; and is very largely the result of a panic which has brought down several perfectly solvent institu-

The opening of the Imperial Institute was a magnificent function. The weather was splen- remembered that not many weeks have passed did, in fact, too line for the agriculturist, for we are now in a ten weeks' drouth. The crowds were enormous. A quarter of a million people must have been gathered within and without the building and along the route, and all were well dressed and orderly. There was no confusion, no accident, no jarring note of any kind. After the royal princes, the men most warmly received were Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and General Lord Roberts, who is just back from the East; and it was a suitable compliment to the group of Indian princes who were present that Lord Roberts had a seat close by them.

The Crown never had a more capable and

popular servant in India than the dapper little white-haired gentleman who, with his breast ablaze with decorations, was seated on the fringe of that mass of Oriental splender, where were grouped the Indian chiefs and their suites. It is recognized, too, that the British armies have never had a more skilful general since the death of the Duke of Wellington. The feats of Lord Wolseley will not compare with Lord Roberts's schievements in Afghanistan, and his skill as an organizer is recognized in the perfectness of his defences of India as they stand to-day. From Beloochistan to Peshawur, the frontier has been made impregnable. Some of the stronger positions are equal to Gibraltar or Ehrenbreitstein. These successes of Lord Roberts's career were appreciated by thousands in the well-dressed crowd at Kensington on last Wednesday; hence his magnificent

The popular part of the show was the presence of the Colonial Indian troops. The appearance of this handful of magnificent soldiers brought home to the spectators the consciousness of Imperial Union embodied in the massive building before their eyes. Mr. Gladstone was not present at

The supremacy of Parliament over the Irish Legislature stands left a mere academic declara- language was still more candid. tion in the preamble of the Home Rule bill. The Government refused to add any words asserting the power of the Imperial Parliament over all s and things in Ireland, as well as in the rest of the Kingdom. The Irish members have openly declared that they will not accept any supremacy that is not dormant as in the case of the colonies which, according to Mr. O'Brien, are as free as air. legislature is legally subordinate to the British Parliament and the silence of the Irish members are regarded outside Parliament as well as inside as a proof of that process of squaring with which Mr. Chamberlain taunted the Government on Monday evening. Instead of explaining what British supremacy really meant, the Ministers took refuge in the application of the closure, and so brought about the tremendous row with which that night's

circumstances to the front which have provoked no little attention. The first was Mr. Gladstone's declaration that to call the Irish Legislature subordinate would be to brand this new-born institution with the bar sinister. This was naturally construed as a distinct encouragement to aspirations for independence. The other incident was associated with the vote on a second chamber. To placate the Ulster minority the Nationalists were quite willing to accept an ineffective second chamber, for as a matter of fact this safeguard can do no more than delay a measure for three months. They doubtless prefer a bogus council to the protection of the Imperial Parliament. But the real significance of Wednesday's vote went beyoud the mere incident of the Irish Counci.. It was the unreserved assertion of the principle of a second chamber by the Gladstonian majority. When the agitation comes to be raised against the Lords for rejecting Home Rule, as they will undoubtedly do, Wednesday's division and Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Brice's justification of a second chamber will be recalled against the assailants

House of Commons, once the Editor of "The Scotsman," is one of the few Gladstonian malcontents. He bluntly told the Prime Minister that he was only running a bill of some kind or any kind in order to get it passed through the House the Lords for throwing it out. This was more second chamber was but a toy plaything for the

Perhaps the most striking incident of the week's debate was the Homeric encounter between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain on Thursday night. The first clause had escaped all amendments infact, and the House of Commons was invited to vote that the clause should be added to employed, and led to more outrages upon property tunity to review the situation in his usual searching, unsparing, caustic style. He demanded to know what principles in the measure the Government were prepared to maintain, and what they jected. Unionists are not to boycott blacklegs, ould discard as unessential or incidental. He referred especially to the retention of the Irish unionists. The conditions are, in fact, the same Members, the question of finance, the separate as those offered by the masters at York a month treatment of Ulster, and the war contribution. ago. Mr. Gladstone replied in one of the most effective | Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, who has just debating speeches he has ever delivered. evaded Mr. Chamberlain's points, wrought him- prominent figures in the fashionable world. She self into a state of vehement indignation, and declared that on the four subjects specifically named friends. The famous old lady was always a Home he had given full and explicit information, though Ruler in a way, so much so that she has often he characteristically added the words "relative to tried Lady Salisbury's patience. the stage at which the committee has arrived." bers to imitate him. His gestures were animated. He was full of witty taunts, and roused the enthusiasm of his Irish supporters to the highest pitch. Nevertheless, the speech contributed little informa-

the current belief that the Government intend proposing to retain the present Irish representa- about her ears, and her wisp of hair turned into tion at Westminster with all their existing au- a topknot. Her income was some 4,000 pounds proposing to retain the present Irish representa- about her ears, and her wisp of hair turned into Excitement is subsiding. The sum of \$7,000 has tion at Westminster with all their existing au- a topknot. Her income was some 4,000 pounds the conspirators will be caught. Excitement is subsiding. The sum of \$7,000 has been subscribed for their arrest, and twice that the conspirators will be caught. Excitement is subsiding. The sum of \$7,000 has been subscribed for their arrest, and twice that the conspirators will be caught. Excitement is subsiding. The sum of \$7,000 has been subscribed for their arrest, and twice that the conspirators will be caught.

representation than that the Government had fully explained their policy. It was only the Nationalists who knew the Prime Minister's intentions.

Thursday night's debate closed with a scene of great uproar, the Government failing in their THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS URGED BY THE endeavor to rush the first clause through all its SPANISH PREMIER TO RECONSIDER stages, and this was not accomplished till yesterday, when the division list showed a Government being whether the bill shall state the specific subjects on which alone the Irish Legislature have power to deal. To the Opposition the most disappointing and vexatious circumstance was not the undoubted skill with which Mr. Gladstone turned upon Mr. Chamberlain, but the Prime Minister's refusal to make any positive statement beyond the generalities of his second-reading speech The supremacy of the British Parliament is only retained by its reverential mention in the preamble. It is also evident that the practical working of the bill is to be left, according to Mr. Gladstone, no more than an understanding.

The House of Commons was fairly astounded, to hear the Premier's remarkable confession. "I accept," he said, "the declaration of the Nationalist members when they say they regard the bill as a settlement in the same way as I accepted Mr. Parnell's declaration in 1886." This credulity was felt to be the more surprising when it was since Mr. Redmond and Mr. McCarthy refused to accept the arrangement as binding their successors, and when Mr Parnell's language in Committee Room No. 15 was recalled-when he said that he did not trust Mr. Gladstone, and only accepted his bill in 1886 pro tanta-Mr. Gladstone's declaration was received with mocking laughter from the Opposition benches. How long the secondreading stage will last no man can tell. Though Mr. Balfour seems for the moment more quiescent than his colleagues, the Opposition are fighting with amazing energy in any and in all ways they can. They avow without reserve their intention to wreck the bill if possible. The Ulster men's policy, in refusing to advocate separate treatment of their province, is much criticised. Many persons think that if a genuine proposal were made in that direction, it would not fail to develop highly disintegrating consequences to the Government supporters. Mr. Plunket declared without concealment that it is a duty to make the bill as unpalatable as possible, and thereby disgust the present Gladstonian voters in the constituencies.

It is evident, from the speeches of Mr. Atherley Jones, Dr. Wallace and Mr. S. H. Bolton-who confessed that he looked to the measure as a large experiment, with hope rather than with confidenceand from the speech of Sir Edward Reed on the subject of retaining the Irish Members at Westminster in full numbers, that there are many dangerous rocks to be passed on the Government side of the House. Sir Edward Reed declared, in relation to the last-named subject, that it was impossible for the imagination to conceive conditions more irreconcilable with the arguments upon which the members of the Government and their followers had persuaded their constituents to become reconciled to Home Rule. While there were many things in which members were willing to support the party, they would not participate in wholesale, palpable and manifest injustice to the people of England and Scotland. Mr. Bolton's

Dr. Cameron's Scotch Disestablishment bill is a tactical move for the benefit of the Government, the Welsh Suspensory bill having served its purpose of securing the allegiance of the Welsh members, and being hung up. The Government promised a similar measure to Scotland, but the Scotch people want the real article, not the sham. so they promised to look with favor on Dr. Cameron's measure.

In the same way, they know they cannot carry a bill of their own, giving legality to the recommendations of the Mathews Commission, though they profess willingness to support such a pro-

narrow escape from assassination at the hands of the lunatic Townsend. The man's diary, his letter to Mr. Gladstone, and the detailed record of the manner in which he dogged the Premier's footsteps, clearly show how near he was to committing actual murder. It was only Mr. Gladstone's venerable aspect that saved his life. "I had never seen pearance compelled me to raise my hat with respect." All this is an unconscious tribute to at personal magnetism and charm which Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly possesses.

The prospects of the general election in Germany are not at present very encouraging to the Emperor. Though the Radicals stood very firmly together during last Saturday's division, they have circumstance is not likely to give Count von Caprivi a majority. The Social-Democrat vote is sure to be increased, probably from 36 to 50, and the Catholic Centre, which proved to be the pivot of disaster, will lose none of its strength at the polling booths. The Emperor's language to his generals at Tempelhof is interpreted throughout tion that the patriotic minority was overborne by a majority which did not represent either the allied princes, the people, or the army, has greatly irritated the constituencies. The week has also witnessed a revival of the anti-German particularist feeling in the southern States of the Empire.

It is not improbable that the first vote will be taken upon many general issues, and will show unkind than Mr. Atherley Jones's taunt that the the anti-Prussian feeling above indicated. It will also be felt in the second ballots, and may decide the fate of the army measure. It is not expected

> Hull is now in a fair way to be settled. It has than any similar conflict since the great strikes against machinery a generation ago. The settlement seems to indicate that the men are now prepared to accept the very conditions previously reand employers are not to put a black mark against

He died, had been for half a century one of the most was of Mr. Gladstone's age, and the two were old

On the occasion of the Prince and Princess of He declared that he would not be drawn by Mr. Wales's silver wedding, certain noble ladies re-Chamberlain, and advised the Nationalist Mem- solved to present an address, and the old Marchion ess was chosen to compose the document. Lady Salisbury afterward read it, and found it so defective in grammar, spelling and good English that she went off in a huff and refused to append tion to the House, though it afforded fresh evi- her signature. But Maria, Marchioness of Ailes dence of Mr. Gladstone's skill as a Parliamentary bury, belonged to an epoch when ladies of fashion never learned to spell properly. She was, how-ever, the most amiable and cheerful of women, Mr. Gladstone again made it clear that his mind and a bright talker, without a trace of cynicism was open to conviction. His language confirmed in her nature. She dressed in the style of fifty the current belief that the Government intend years ago, with large flounces, big curls bunched

spoiled Mr. Gladstone's dialectics by declaring erty. This will now go to the benefit of that he had never heard more astounding mis- Mr. Sam Lewis, the moneylender, who is the chief creditor of the present miscrable holder of the Anesbury title.

VOTING TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CORTES.

THEIR RESOLVE. Madrid, May 13.-The Republican members of the majority of forty-two. The discussion has now com-menced on the second clause, the immediate issue to ten, to withdraw from the Cortes as a protest against the action of the Government in rushing through the bill postponing the municipal election. When the Premier received the official notification of the decision of the Republican members he ap-pealed to their patriotism and begged them to retain their seats, declaring that the financial condition of the country called for the co-operation of all the mem-bets of the Cortes. The city to-night is quiet-

THE PIGOTT JURY DISAGREES.

A MAJORITY WAS FOR CONVICTION.

SEVEN TO FIVE THE JURORS STOOD-PIGOTT CONGRATULATED BY HIS FRIENDS.

The case of James H. Pigott, plan clerk of the the Court of Sessions in that city last week for his share in the Columbus celebration of last fall, was given to the jury at 9:30 a. m. yesterday, and the jury at the opening of the court yesterday morning. It was regarded as somewhat singular that he failed to deliver the charge and commit the case to the jury on Friday night. He said yesterday that was suffering from rheumatism all the week and did not desire to wait for the verdict, and he thought it better to give the case to the jury in the morning

Pigott was indicted for his share in the presentation of a bill for \$11,400 for the stands erected at the Park Plaza for the Columbus celebration parade and the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch on October 21. Plans for about 1,200 feet of The bills he paid amounted to less than \$4,000, but the bills presented to the city in the name P. Ross, a former employe of the Buildings Departments, amount of to \$11,400. The Aldermen's Com by Deputy City Auditor Cornell, approved by Mayor Boody and paid by Controller Jackson. When the rageous bills which were paid in the same way were whole affair and indicted not only the three Alder-men who approved the city bills, Pigott, Ross and County Auditors and the twenty-one Supervisors who visor-at-large Kinkel and the county contractor whose bills were paid. There was talk of indicting the Mayor and Controller, but the Grand Jury cor tented itself with recommending that they be sued to recover the money. The Legislature has since legalized the expenditures and the Mayor, Controller suits will be begun to recover it.

The trial of Pigott was the first under the indic all the work of erecting the stands and that an was that the Aldermen made a contract for the work with Ross and that Pigott was instructed to superin-

In his charge to the jury Judge Moore held that I of straw, and that the bill was false and fraudulent, the defendant was guilty under the indictment. On \$11,400, the bill could not be regarded as false and frandulent, and the defendant could not be convicsay to the jury that the defendant's failure to tes tify should not create a presumption against him, and

Judge Moore that an agreement could not be reached, hallots had been taken, and the jury had remained

unchanged in attitude. Judge Moore asked how the jury stood, and was told that they were seven to five. He then asked if any juryman thought that agreement could be reached by further consideration, and no one responded afternatively. The Judge then discharged the jury.

The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal from the first ballot. Several members of the body had served on previous juries and declared that they never saw a jury so firmly settled in opinion. Pigott was released on the same ball as he had riven before, the amount of it being \$2,500. His friends congratulated him on his escape from conviction. He will probably not be tried again until some of the other indictments are disposed of. It is decimed altogether likely that District-Attorner Ridgyay will move the trial of one of the indicted Adermen, probably Alderman Heaney, the Atlantic-ave, pawn broker, next. Henney has taken especial interest in Figott's trial and was one of those waiting in the courtroom for the jury to return.

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

accident occurred at the Cherry-st, crossing the Pennsylvania Railrond, Rahway, at 9 o'clock las evening. Ira LaForge, senior member of the firm of L. & J. LaForge, and one of the most prominent citizens of Rahway, was struck by the fast day express, east-bound, and instantly killed. His body was in Milton-ave., and walked down the west platform to Cherry-st. The gates were down, but are so arranged at one end that persons can walk on the crossing. A west-bound train had just passed, and it is supposed Mr. LaForge, thinking the gates were lowered for that train, walked out on the crossing directly in front of

24, 1830. He established a sash and blind busine at Rahway in 1852, and shipped large quantities of goods to the South. From 1863 to 1867 he was en-gaged in coal and lumber business. In 1870 the firm purchased a large brick building in Hamilton-st., and made extensive additions to their sash, blind and spoke business, also adding the manufacture of carriage springs. They had an extensive trade in New York, Baltimore and Southern markets.

York, Baltimore and Southern markets.

He married, in 1851, Helen C., daughter of Caleb Woodruft, of Newark, who died in 1850. He leaves one daughter, Mary. Mr. LaForge was one of the directors of the Union County Bank, an elder of the second Fresbyterian Church, and prominent in all charitable and Christian work. He was for years a member of the Water Board, and was Mayor of the city in 1873.

The spot where he was killed has been the scene of three similar accidents within as many months, Joseph North dragged a woman off the track a few yards further south from in front of the same train that killed Mr. LaForge became known, and steps will probably be taken at once to afford more protection to the public.

over last year. The taxpayers are greatly exercised over this action. There is talk of holding a mass-meeting to protest against the increase. Of the total amount appropriated, \$85,000 is for Telford roads.

San Francisco, May 13 .- Among the passengers on the steamer Peru, which sailed for Yekohama and Hong Kong this afternoon, were Rear-Admiral John

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Muscatine, Iowa, May 13.-Eight more injunctions were granted in the District Court here to-day against liquor-sellers, most of the men enjoined consenting to the dynamite throwers has yet been made public, although it is thought the conspirators will be caught.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO. ENTIRELY SOLVENT,

AN ANNOUNCEMENT MISUNDERSTOOD-RUMOR MONGERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Wall Street was thrown into a state of tem porary excitement yesterday by a false report of the failure of H. B. Hollins & Co., the big Stock Exchange house at Wall and Broad sts., and wellknown for its confidential relations with the Vanderbilt family. The report, through misapprehension of an announcement made to the Stock Exchange by the firm, was sent over the tickers of one of the Wall Street news agencies, and although it was almost immediately contradicted, it gave a cold chill to those persons who read the false statement. Mr. Hollins declared yesterday that he intended to make an example in the courts of the men responsible for the circulation of the

It was shortly before noon, the hour of closing the Exchange on the half-holiday, when the chairman rapped for order and read the following letter:

"New-York, May 13, 1893. Frank K. Sturgis, Esq., President New-York Stock Exchange

" Dear Sir: In view of the malicious rumors that have been circulated against our house, I beg to state that they are absolutely false, and that we

hastily telephoned to their employers that Hollins & Co. had failed. A similar announcement was sent to the office of the Foreign and Domestic News Agency, in the Western Union branch building in Broad-st. next to the Stock Exchange, and it was sent out over the agency's news tickers. The contradiction of the report followed instantly over the tape, but the rumor had increased the commotion in the Exchange and prices fell further before the falsity of the report was learned. Orders doubtless to sell stocks were sent from brokers' offices to the Exchange under the misapprehension existing, and were executed before The members of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co.

were surprised about noon at inquiries made personally as a consequence of the mistaken report. As the facts were learned, astonishment gave way to indignation, and it was decided to hold the Foreign and Domestic News Agency responsible for its act. J. A. Harriman, who is connected with the house, instantly started to find District-Attorney Nicoll, to lay the case before him. Mr. Nicoll* could not be reached, and it was also learned that Police Justice Martin, whose district embraces the Stock Exchange, was out of town. eral assignment without preferences. The matter was placed in the hands of Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach, lawyers, in the Drexel Build- ne was asked. Mr. Hollins said yesterday afternoon that nothing would be done until to-day, when application would be made to Police Justice Martin for an order of arrest on charges of criminal libel. If it was found that such orders could not be issued on Sunday, the application would be made early Monday morning.

"I am determined to push this case to the end," said Mr. Hollins, "We have the men who are guilty of circulating this report and we intend to punish them. It is time that the outrageous rumors about us were effectually stopped. I have seen several prominent bankers and heads of finto show no leniency. You may be sure that we will make an example of these people, and I think it will be a salutary lesson for the bear rumor-

will be a salutary lesson for the bear runormongers."

With regard to the unusual letter sent to President Sturgis, of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Hollins said: "I did not take this step of my own volition. Although these malicious rumors have been repeated day after day. I was disposed to ignore them. But H. H. Hollister, of Hollister & Babeock, came to me to-day and urged me to send the letter. I refused at first to do so, but he finally took the ground that I should take this step for the benefit of the Stock Exchange itself so as to stop the rumors effectually. Others prominent men joined in the entreaties, and I at last wrote and sent the letter. My course was taken entirely at the request of Mr. Hollister and others. There has been no foundation whatever for the bear stories circulated affecting our house, and considering the persistency of these attacks, any one must be pretty strong to withstand their effect. We have no speculative ventures and are to-day in stronger shape than we have ever been.

Wide sympathy was expressed with the firm in its indignation at the malicious assaults made upon its credit. Many brokers are gratified that Mr. Hollins took the step officially contradicting the outrageous rumors that have been whispered around. It is believed that the letter will exert a beneficial effect upon speculative temper. So long as the reports were kept going vague dread that "sone hing was hanging over the market" could not be entirely repressed, and the influence could not be shaken off, even by men who had no reason to know that there was no truth in the beat stories. It was said yesterday that Mr. Hollins's omphatic statement would go far to allay unquiet and to clear the atmosphere. It removes one ground for the innuencio of bear speculators, and if an example is made of the circulators of the fasle rumors it is hoped that a check will be given to the work of the wretches who have been handying about the names of some of the strongest bouses in Wall Street.

MGE, SATOLLI IN HOBOKEN.

TAKEN TO THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY-PLANS

ton, and the Rev. Joseph Amshein, who was sent to Washington by the Rev. Aloyslus M. Blakely, the Provincial of the Passionist Monastery in Hoboken, to act as special escort to the Apostolic Delegate. The train which carried this party was due at the Jersey at 2:48 p. m., but did not arrive until 3:20 Jersey at 2:48 p. m., but did not arrive union o'clock. When the train entered the station a number of priests and laymen were on hand to get a

As soon as the Apostolic Delegate stepped off the ring. Father Blakely then asked the head of the Roman Catholic Church in the United states whether CAMDEN COUNTY'S BIG APPROPRIATIONS. he felt well after his journey. The Monsignor Camden, N. J., May 13.—The Freeholders of this answered in Latin that he had not been fatigued by the trip. He was dressed in a plain black silk cassock and wore a high slik hat. As the party walked along the station platform to the ferry the walked along the station partorn to the Perry them many present pald their respects to the visitors. Monsignor Satolli was kept busy bewing to all who saluted him. At the ferry Monsignor Satolli, Dr. O'Gorman, the Rev. Joseph Amshein and Father Blakely entered a closed carriage which was in waiting for them. The carriage was taken by a the pastor emeritus, have placed as a memorial to ferryboat to New-York City and landed at Liberty-st., him. The window will be unveiled by the Rev. Dr.

drove to the monastery, where Monsignor Satolii will remain until he leaves Hoboken. The monastery will remain until he leaves Hoboken. The monastery width and is twenty-four feet in height. It represents was liberally decorated with American flags and bunting and a number of papal flags. In front of the chancel there was also a papal flag. When Monsignor satelli arrived at the monastery he found the community, about forty in number, and each with the community, about forty in number, and each with community, about forty in finance, and community, about forty in finance, and his surplice on, standing ready to receive him. As his surplice on, standing ready to receive him. As soon as he entered the door Father Blakely took an aspersorium, used to sprinkle holy water, from one aspersorium, used to sprinkle holy water, from one of the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D. D." The other panel bears the following: "For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."

on which the office for the occasion was printed. GREEN GOODS AND PISTOLS. signor Satolli read the office and then walked to

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the altar, followed by the community. When the altar was reached he said some prayers ONE OF THE SWINDLERS PROBABLE which lasted a long time. The sacristy was then entered and the visitor when seated was introduced to each member of the community. He and Dr. O'Gorman were then taken into the refectory, where

Father Corrigan, who was at the monastery when the party arrived, talked for a little while with the Apostolic Delegate after he had eaten, and then took

Monsigner Satolli would have nothing to say to the reporters except that he felt well; that the trip from Washington had not tired him. When asked about the difficulties in the church in the Newark diocese he said that he had nothing to say.

Dr. O'Gorman to his home, where he will remain

At 8 o'clock this morning Monsignor Satolli will say a private low mass at the morfastery. At half past 10 o'clock a pontifical high mass will be said. lilshop Wigger will be the celebrant. Monsignor Satolli will occupy a throne in the sanctuary and afternoon a dinner will be served at the monastery, which will be attended by about 100 priests. Vespers will be said at 4 o'clock. Monsignor Satolli will make an address. At the end of the services he will pronounce the papal benediction. After vespers he will bless the new statue of St. Michael.

In the evening he will go to the Church of Our to listen to a lecture by Dr. O'Gorman on "Queen state that they are absolutely false, and that we are and always have been prepared to meet any and all claims against us whenever presented.

"Yours truly, H. B. HOLLINS."

At the time the letter was read the stock market was active and weak, and a large crowd of brokers were on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Only a few of them understood the purport of the communication, but as most announcements from the rostrum of late have been of suspensions, many persons concluded on the instant when the name of "Hol'ains" was heard that another failure had taken place. This conclusion was the more readily reached because there have been malicious bear rumors circulating against this firm for ten days. Some of the boys who are in charge of the telephones that connect with the offices of brokers hastily telephoned to their employers that Holkins. The dinner will be served by Senor Pedro Feraza, of Duane-st., this city.

ERASTUS WIMAN GIVES IN.

TO MAKE A GENERAL ASSIGNMENT.

HIS AFFAIRS IN SUCH SHAPE THAT NO OTHER COURSE IS LEFT HIM.

Erastus Wiman is about to make a general assignt) David Bennett King, the lawyer, at No. 44 Pine-st. for the Electric Power Company of Livingston, S. I., bered that two weeks ago it became known that Mr. Wiman had conveyed part of his property on Staten Island to Mr. King as trustee, with the view of securing liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars, considered in the nature of an assignment. If Mr. Wiman could have raised a sum of about \$330,000. he thinks that the present general assignment would not have been necessary. When seen at his home in Staten Island by a Tribune reporter last evening, Mr. Wiman said that he had decided to make a gen

"I am forced to this step," he replied, "by the continued stringent condition of the money market and the impossibility of carrying through negotiations for completing one of the principal projects which absorbed much of my active capital." Will you state what this project is !"

"Certainly, I am speaking of the Electric Power Company at Livingston. The business of electric lighting has grown rapidly and the demand for electric power for manufacturing purposes and for street money needed to finish the work was greater than overcome by successful negotiations for the pur-chase of bonds, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the liquidation of an indebtedness of which I was an indorser, and the completion and equip-ment of the plant. These negotiations went as fur as the preparation and signing of the contract and the deposit in trust of four-fifths of the stock of the company and the election of three out of five dire of last week, however, prevented the success of this arrangement."

"What did the fallure leave you liable for Wiman was asked. "The failure of these negotiations," he said, "re-

suits in the possible enforcement of liabilities amounting to about \$150,000, which I have good reason to believe will be entirely extinguished, and the locking up of assets in the hands of a received to the amount of rearly \$200,000, making burden of #350,000, under which I find it just now impossible to hold out. Under these circumstances, and with the view of protecting all my creditors alike, I con-

property to Mr. King have anything to do with the failure to negotiate the bonds of the Power Company?
"I do not know," said Mr. Wiman.

"How much are your liabilities!" "I do not know what they will be, but they have been grossly exaggerated, I will say that."

"When will the figures be made public?"

"The statement will be prepared," said Mr. Wiman

"Has the property which you conveyed two weeks

"Nothing has been done with that property yet," said. "It is all in the hands of Mr. King." "How much do you expect will be realized from it?"
"That depends," said Mr. Wiman, "entirely upon

time and the use of capital and the development of real estate, it will be sufficient to pay every dollar of

To day will be most interesting to the members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, at South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. At 10:30 a, m, there will be the unveiling of the window that those who love David Gregg, the present pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Cuyler will himself make a short address. The window is over the entrance to the church at the west end. It is forty five feet neross the entire width and is twenty-four feet in height. It represents window has been erected by loving friends, and

FATALLY WOUNDED.

TWO STEELTON, PENN., BROTHERS ARRESTED

IN BROOKLYN-BOTH WERE READY TO SHOOT.

George Phillips, who is believed to be a notorious "green goods" man, was shot and probably fatally wounded last evening by Joseph Hall, one of two brothers of Steelton, Penn. shooting took place in a restaurant at No. 29 Greenpoint-ave., Brooklyn, E. D. Phillips thirty-four years old. He was removed to St Catherine's Hospital. The Hall brothers were arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct station house. The Halls are said to have come to Brooklyn for the purpose of purchasing some of the "green goods." They are both married and engaged in business in Steelton. They were first attracted by "green goods" circulars came through the mails to them, and, as they say, aroused their curiosity. They deny, however, that they came for the purpose of purchasing the stuff, and to meet Phillips, who acted as an agent for the real swindlers.

Notwithstanding their denial it is known that they went to Ryan's Hotel, in Elizabeth, N. J., to meet Phillips. There they at once entered into negotiations for the purchase of \$10,000 worth of "green goods" for \$650. They then went to a liquor store in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventhst. and Seventh-ave., New-York, where they introduced the men to a man who said he was H. Wagner. The latter, after a talk presumably about the "green goods," told the Hall brothers that the goods were secreted in Greenpoint, where final arrangements could be perfected.

It was arranged that Wagner should meet them in Greenpoint in the evening. Phillips accompanied the Hall brothers to Greenpoint. He took them to Yonzon's restaurant at No. 29 Greenpoint-ave., where they had some coffee and talked until Wagner arrived. Wagner came about an hour later. As he entered the restaurant he told Thomas Hall that the stuff could be seen in 3 coach which was around the corner. Hall accompanied him, while his brother and Phillips remained in the restaurant talking. The carriage was waiting in East-st., a block away. In the coach was another man, who Wagner said was his uncle. A large satchel containing the stuff was shown to Hall, and, after seeing it he became a little timid, and was inclined to back out of

"I guess you haven't any money," said Wagner. Hall then pulled out a roll containing \$650' and showed it to the men. Hall then placed the money in his overcoat pocket, remarking that he would like to consult his brother before making the purchase. This Wagner and his companion willingly assented to, and they left the carriage together. Before leaving, Hall thought that he noticed Wagner place the package of money in a small satchel, which he carried. While walking toward the restaurant Wagner told Hall that he was known to the police, and did not wish to attract attention, and asked him to carry the bag and walk in the lead.

Hall consented to this, and after walking a short distance, found that Wagner and the other man were gone. He then felt in his pocket, and found that his money was gone. Cutting the side out of the bag he found that it contained half of a brick. He knew then that he had been robbed, and hastening back to the restaurant found Phillips and his brother still in conversa-

Quickly drawing a 32-calibre revolver and pointing it at Phillips, he exclaimed. "You are a green-goods man," and fired four shots in rapid

Succession.

Phillips tried to escape, but one of the bullets struck him in the back and entered his liver, and struck him in the floor. When Robert Hall saw his herefter fire he, too, drew a 48-calibre revolver, and

brother fire he, too, drew a 48-calibre revolver, and was preparing to use it, but was afraid to fire on account of his brother running fo where Phillips had fallen and hitting him.

Word of the shooting was sent to the Seventh Precinct station house, and Policeman Cusick hurried to the restaurant. An ambulance was sent for, and the injured man was taken to the hospital, where an attempt was made to probe for the bullet, but it could not be found. The two brothers were then arrested. Hall said he had fired at Phillips's leg, and did not intend to kill him. Phillips is not expected to live.

TWO PARISHES CONSIDERING UNION.

ST. ANN'S AND THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIA

A consolidation of the Church of the Annunciation, at No. 149 West Fourteenth-st., with St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in West Eighteenth-st. is contemplated, and at the meeting of the vestry of St. Ann's to-morrow evening the subject will be considered. The question of merging the two parishes was raised when, some weeks ago, a large manufacturing firm offered to purchase the site of St. Ann's for \$100,000. There is no disposition, however, on the part of the trusfees of st. Ann's to relinquish their property for less than \$200,000. Some of the congregation favored moving up town. The Church of the Annunciation has gradually been losing ground, so affillating with another parish is a natural course.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Krans, the rector of St. Ann's, when seen yesterday said: "The object of consolidation would be to turn the proceeds of the sale of the st. Ann's property into an endowment fund. It is the old difficulty of sustaining downtown churches without an endowment. Of course, in the event of consoll-dation, St. Ann's, having a mission peculiar to itself, would desire to retain its individuality. It would have to absorb a parish rather than be absorbed. With the changed condition of things in downt

churches all sittings must be free."

St. Ann's Church was the first in Christendom organized for special religious work among deaf mutes. It is a double parish; one of hearing and spenking people, the other a silent one. The building now known as St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes was originally erected by Christ Church Parish in 1851.
At that time, in a small chapel of the University
Building, the Rey, Dr. Thomas Gallaudet was holding Building, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet was holding services to deaf nutes. In 1852 St. Ann's parish was organized. It took the Eighteenth-st. building in 1859, paying \$70,000 for it. Dr. Gallandet is now rector emeritus. The Church of the Annunciation was founded to 1838, at Prince and Thompson sts. was founded to 1838, at Prince and Thompson sts. In 1847 the congregation moved into the church in West Fourteenth-st. The Rev. Dr. William J. Seafairy is the rector. If the two parishes should unite, the St. Ant's property would probably be reuted for business purposes, the income going to pay the church expenses. Dr. Seabury would probably be 23de rector emerius, and Dr. Krans would be rector of the consolidated churches.

Pitkin, Col., May 13.-A company with a capital \$5,000,000 has been organized, and the biggest on or before June 20. The property is the largest under the control of any one organization in this bearing contacts, the third one of which is not exposed on the surface. Two tunnels and two large shafts will develop the property. A working fund of \$150,000 is ready, with as much more in reserve in case of necessity. New-York and Pulladelphia capitalists are back of the deal. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Smith has pushed the scheme for the last two months.

the inquest, and it was thought that at last it would be allowed to rest in peace. But Professor Cornwall, of the college, who is to make the chemical analysis of the body for the prosecution, decided that he wanted the rest of the brain before he could get any satisfactory results. The hearing of the case before the Grand Jury takes place at Transmext Thursday.